



HEALTHY RESILIENT COMMUNITIES: FOSTERING A HEALTHY POPULATION

U.S. assistance will reduce infant and child mortality, stop the spread of infectious diseases, and improve access to life-saving health services.

Burma's population faces formidable obstacles to realizing healthy, productive lives. A quarter of the country lives in poverty. Many people remain internally displaced following decades of conflict. Burma has some of the highest maternal and child mortality rates in Asia. Rates of tuberculosis and its multi-drug resistant form are also among the region's highest. The health system has insufficient resources. Low investments in health services are often undermined by natural disasters and ethnic conflicts.

USAID supports Burma's commitment to drastically improve the health status of its people by addressing health priorities including maternal, newborn, and child health; HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB; and emerging/zoonotic disease threats, and by strengthening the health system to ensure access for all people to high quality, life-saving essential services. USAID focuses on improving service access among underserved and disadvantaged populations to promote health equity.

STRENGTHENING HEALTH SYSTEMS

The USG strengthens systems and structure for inclusive roll-out of the National Health Plan and essential package of services. USAID builds capacity in the health system by improving human resources, strengthening logistics systems for essential commodities, improving information systems, and developing more equitable and efficient health financing models. At the local level, the USG works to develop township models for essential health services at the facility and community levels.

INNOVATING AND APPLYING NEW MODELS

To achieve health impacts in this country of many needs with an annual budget under \$30 million, USAID develops and demonstrates effective approaches and then promotes their application at scale by government, private sector, civil society and communities.

ENGAGING THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND CIVIL SOCIETY

USAID supports the effective engagement of the private sector in expanding equitable access to services. We support civil society and Ethnic Health Organizations to take on expanded roles in health through promoting processes and structures to be more inclusive and transparent, including for resources location, strategic planning and service delivery.

KEY HEALTH AREAS

- Burma is both a high-burden tuberculosis (TB) and multi-drug resistant TB country, with prevalence and incidence of TB among the highest in the world. USAID builds national capacity to improve TB prevention, case finding, and treatment. Focused assistance on expanding TB and MDR-TB prevention and treatment efforts has resulted in 795 MDR-TB patients successfully completing treatment in 2016.
- Burma has the highest burden of malaria among the six countries of the Greater Mekong Sub-region. USAID PMI efforts contribute to the national goal of malaria elimination by 2030 and support integrated approaches to malaria control in Rakhine, which has the highest number of malaria cases. In 2016, USAID distributed more than 750,000 long-lasting insecticidal nets to protect 1 million people through a network of over 1,200 village malaria workers.
- Burma is one of 35 countries that accounts for 90 percent of new HIV infections globally. USAID supports national efforts to achieve epidemic control with government, civil society, private sectors, communities, and the Global Fund and its partners.
- Burma's maternal and under-5 mortality rate are among the highest in the region. USAID supports the MOHS to expand access to maternal and child health services by strengthening the health system with an emphasis on the township level and below.
- USAID's Emerging and Pandemics Threats programs are strengthening the ability to rapidly detect and respond to new or re-emerging public health threats of animal origin.
- USAID supported Burma's first-ever Demographic Health Survey to identify the country's most critical health needs and to serve as a key document in the development of the National Health Plan.

QUICK FACTS

Funding (FY 16)
TOTAL: \$28.7 million

Implementing Partners
University Research Corporation (URC)
Family Health International (FHI) 360
U.S. Pharmacopeia Convention
World Health Organization (WHO)
Johns Hopkins Program for International Education in Gynecology and Obstetrics (Jpiegho)
UNAIDS
UNOPS
ICF International
Chemonics International

Geographic Focus
National and all 14 states and regions

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